

'Autonomy' envoy arrives in Israel

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Richard Fairbanks, the new U.S. envoy to the Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations, arrived on an exploratory mission Wednesday during a spate of Palestinian unrest in the occupied West Bank. Mr. Fairbanks, a former assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, was to start a round of meetings Thursday and Friday with Israeli officials including Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He travels to Cairo Sunday to follow up the Reagan administration's attempt to revive the long-stalled Israel-Egypt-U.S. talks on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Iran says Iraqi jets bombed city

LONDON (R) — Iraqi aircraft bombed the western Iranian city of Esfahan Wednesday, killing 20 people and wounding 30, Tehran Radio said. The radio, monitored by Reuters, quoted its reporter in the western province of Kermanshah as saying that the city's areas were blasted by French-made Mirage fighters. It was the most serious Iraqi air attack on an Iranian city in recent months. Kermanshah province has been a focal point of Iraqi air and ground strikes since the Gulf war started 17 months ago.

Begin's deputy 'leaked secrets'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel's Labour Party Wednesday accused Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Ehrlich of having deliberately leaked alleged plans for an attack into South Lebanon to prevent the operation from taking place. Labour parliamentary manager Moshe Shahal told a stunned Knesset (parliament) that Mr. Ehrlich informed journalists of the project and "...then bragged that by leaking the plan he had prevented it from being carried out." Mr. Ehrlich flatly denied the accusation and called it "a base slander." But Romie Milo, parliamentary manager of the Herut faction of the ruling Likud coalition, called for an inquiry and said that if the charge were correct Mr. Ehrlich must resign immediately.

Yugoslavia asks conference to drop Polish issue

MADRID (A.P.) — Yugoslavia called Wednesday for the West to drop "the subject of the Polish crisis" because the issue was threatening the European security conference. "The debate on one crisis should not in our opinion bring the Madrid meeting into a stalemate and put in doubt the future of the European security conference process itself," chief Yugoslav delegate Ignac Golob told the 35-nation conference. The Yugoslav approach appeared to be the first from the neutral and non-aligned conference members to my to save the 17-month-old stalemate meeting since it convened after a six-week Christmas recess on Feb. 9.

Agha Shahi denies differences with Zia

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi offered Wednesday to show journalists his medical reports to prove that his resignation, announced Tuesday, was genuinely on health grounds. He told a news conference here that foreign press reports that he had had differences with President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq were "out and out tendentious and not well motivated." Mr. Shahi said he would hand over his post shortly to Mr. Sahibzada Yaqub Ali Khan, currently ambassador to France, after winding up what he called some loose ends.

Sweden criticises U.S. policies in El Salvador

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ulsten said Wednesday it was short-sighted and unworthy of the United States to support the ruling government of El Salvador. Mr. Ulsten said the U.S. should use its influence to persuade the El Salvador government to initiate negotiations along the lines of a United Nations General Assembly resolution calling on the parties in the El Salvador conflict to negotiate. Sweden was a co-sponsor of the resolution. Mr. Ulsten said he did not share the U.S. view that the crisis in Central America was due to communist subversion from outside.

Ethiopia attacks Eritrean guerrillas

KHARTOUM (R) — Ethiopia has launched a major offensive against Eritrean guerrillas in an attempt to flush out the rebels from their northern mountain stronghold, a guerrilla spokesman said Wednesday. The spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said the Ethiopians, using helicopter gunships, fighter bombers and heavy artillery, launched the attack Tuesday after massing 12 divisions in the strategic Red Sea province.

Arab World attacks Reagan declaration

By Khader Nassar
Reuters

AMMAN — Jordanian and Palestinian officials and newspapers around the Arab World reacted sharply Wednesday to a declaration by the United States that it was determined to maintain Israel's military superiority in the Middle East.

President Reagan made the statement Tuesday after an uproar in Israel over indications from Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger that the United States might consider the sale of advanced missiles and aircraft to Jordan.

Jordanian newspapers quoted Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem as saying: "When similar deals in the past were blocked by the American Congress and the Israeli lobby, Jordan contracted to buy weapons from others."

In Beirut, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) said: "In spite of (Israeli Prime Minister Menachem) Begin's insistence on military sup-

eriority, the Palestinian people will continue its just struggle and resist occupation."

In Saudi Arabia, the newspaper Al Yom said it regretted President Reagan's declaration and commented: "The Zionist entity makes Washington's decisions, or at least puts them in their final form."

In the United Arab Emirates, the semi-official daily Al Ittihad said it was surprising President Reagan should respond so swiftly to Israel's request for assurances "while we Arabs make hundreds of appeals to Reagan only to find deaf ears and closed doors."

In Syria, newspapers reported Mr. Reagan's statement on their front pages but made no editorial comment.

The Lebanese paper Al Bayraq said: "U.S. experts know better than anyone that Jordan getting F-16 planes would not affect the military balance in favour of the Eastern (Arab) Front against Israel, but just make Jordan more able to defend its skies."



His Majesty King Hussein receives at Al Hummar Palace Wednesday U.S. Senator John Glenn (far left). Attending the audience, from right to left, are Minister of Information

Adnan Abu Odeh, U.S. Ambassador Richard Viets, Court Minister Amer Khammash and Prime Minister Mudar Badran (Petra photo)

Arms to Jordan focus of Reagan-Arens talks

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Israel's new ambassador to the United States, Moshe Arens, told Israel army radio Wednesday that he discussed Israel's concern over a possible U.S. sale to Jordan during his first meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Arens, who presented his credentials to the president on Tuesday, told the radio, "the focus of our talk was not formalities," but dealt with issues of immediate concern to Israel.

Mr. Arens said that his first conversation with Mr. Reagan "was all in all a good meeting."

A letter from President Reagan to Prime Minister Menachem Begin assuring Israel that the U.S. remains committed to maintaining Israel's military edge over the Arab was greeted with caution here.

Israel army radio quoted sources close to the premier as saying it was still too early to estimate what the Reagan administration was likely to do over the proposed sale, first mentioned by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger during a recent visit to Jordan.

The radio quoted government

sources as estimating that the United States would keep a low profile over the possible sale of F-16 fighter planes and mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missiles until after Israel completes its withdrawal from the Sinai April 25.

The conservative Ma'ariv daily said in an editorial that although Mr. Reagan had tried to ease tension with Israel over the sale by writing to Mr. Begin, "as long as the United States plans to capture the hearts of the Jordanians at the expense of Israel, there is no room for relaxation."

Ma'ariv said that Mr. Reagan's attempt to defuse Israeli concern over the potential sale was a familiar technique.

"Every change in the position of the United States that has raised deep concern in Israel has been accompanied by soft tones. And it always turned out afterwards that once Israel calmed down, Washington did what it had planned from the beginning," the daily editorialised.

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The radio quoted government

Mubarak ends Oman visit

CAIRO (A.P.) — President Hosni Mubarak returned to Egypt on Wednesday after a visit to the Sultanate of Oman in what is seen as a step towards re-establishing links with other Arab countries.

Mr. Mubarak's 24-hour visit to Oman, where he held talks with Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id, was his first to an Arab country since he took over from the late Anwar Sadat last October.

Mr. Mubarak made no comment to reporters on his return, but Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali acknowledged that Oman was expected to "play a role" as a go-between.

"As you know, Oman supports the Camp David process, is a member of the Arab League and has relations with other Arab countries," Mr. Ali said.

"It can be a bridge, that is not excluded," Mr. Ali said.

Oman, Somalia and Sudan were the only Arab countries to maintain relations with Egypt after Mr. Sadat made separate peace with Israel.

Mr. Ali read a joint communiqué saying that Mr. Mubarak and Sultan Qaboos discussed efforts by Egypt to continue the peace process. The statement also said the talks concerned bilateral relations and the situation of the Gulf countries.

and some sent in from outside.

Many problems

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is redirecting its military efforts in the Middle East: in the belief that internal subversion is more of a threat to friendly countries, and their oil, than Soviet attack, U.S. officials say. Officials said this policy shift underpinned a 10-day visit by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan which ended last week.

In talks with Arab leaders, Mr. Weinberger was said to have gone beyond decrying the Soviet threat in listing seaports and airfields that the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force would like to use during an emergency. He also talked about what must be done to keep moderate governments in the Gulf region from being toppled by Muslim extremists, some of them homegrown

Employment Force will keep polishing contingency plans for combating Soviet threats against Gulf oil fields. Pentagon leaders were said to be preparing to work even more intensively to shore up friendly governments in the Indian Ocean theatre with direct aid.

Although the United States was asked to help by supplying modern weapons to needy states in the

"All of this made a direct Soviet attack look like the least likely threat," said a Defense Department official in confirming that U.S. military efforts were being redirected in hopes of countering subversion of moderate governments in the Gulf, Middle East and Africa.

Although the Rapid Dep-

DUBLIN (R) — A television debate between Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald and opposition leader Charles Haughey left Thursday's Irish general election very much in the balance Wednesday.

The republic's second general election in eight months takes place in an atmosphere of economic gloom and widespread disenchantment with the major political parties.

One opinion poll conducted after Tuesday night's debate showed honour fairly even as the two leading political figures sought last minute votes to tip the result of

what has from the outset shaped up as a close contest.

The poll by the Irish Independent newspaper favoured Mr. Haughey as the better debater but indicated that Dr. Fitzgerald had come across as more credible and stronger in leadership qualities.

It was hard to gauge what effect the television showdown might have on the election because press reports suggested that nearly half the two million eligible voters had ignored it.

Dr. Fitzgerald's government fell last month trying to impose

tough budget measures which he deemed necessary to save the nation from going bankrupt.

The coalition between his Fine Gael party and the smaller Labour Party was defeated in parliament by just one vote.

Mr. Haughey's budget proposals shift some of the tax burden from individuals to companies.

Mr. Haughey, who succeeded Jack Lynch as prime minister in 1979 and was ousted at the last election, lags so far behind Dr. Fitzgerald in personal popularity that he has dropped off the campaign trail in the past week.

News analysis

Indian Ocean regions, the Arab leaders Mr. Weinberger conferred with were said to have stressed that the need was much more than hardware. They said economic assistance, not just weapons, was needed. In this connection, Mr. Weinberger and officials of Saudi Arabia said in a press conference that they would continue to give economic assistance to countries in the Gulf to help keep it stable.

In the Omani capital of Muscat, Defence officials said, Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id discussed the threats posed to nations in the region.

One such threat to Oman itself, the Sultan reportedly told Mr. Weinberger, was South Yemen.

The Sultan reportedly said he would like to have more modern weapons, but did not submit a specific shopping list and instead focused on threats from radicals in his Gulf area.

In talking about the threat from extremist groups, King Hussein and his aides were said to have focused on Iran and to have said it would be in the U.S. interest to open up a dialogue with Iraq.

Although Mr. Weinberger said publicly that the administration would not take sides in the Iranian-Iraqi war, he did not rule out discussions with Baghdad.

Baghdad talks

A U.S. official travelling with Mr. Weinberger broadly hinted that the Jordanians had emphasized that Bagdad would welcome some kind of overture from Washington that would enable the two governments to open discussions, perhaps privately with no public announcement either before or after.

Mr. Weinberger seemed unbothered by the angry reaction of Israel to reports that the United States might be willing to sell Jordan anti-aircraft missiles and F-16 fighters.

"We need as many friends in the Middle East as we can get, not just Israel," he has said.

There was no suggestion during Mr. Weinberger's tour that he was going further than President Reagan desired in talking frankly and openly with Arab leaders.

It appeared that he succeeded in opening an intensive dialogue with Arab leaders as the administration sought to carry out its decision to redirect military efforts to conform to a new sense of priorities about the threats to Gulf oil.

The targets for the latest round of attacks did not break the truce but were a "warning" it was not happy with the policy as presented so far. The government is pushing thr-

Mugabe sacks Zimbabwe ministers

SALISBURY (R) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe Wednesday announced he had sacked veteran nationalist Joshua Nkomo and two of his ZAPU Party ministers from the cabinet, effectively ending the coalition of national unity which had ruled Zimbabwe since independence almost two years ago. Mr. Mugabe told a news conference that Mr. Nkomo, a minister without portfolio, had stockpiled weapons at strategic locations around the country in preparation for a coup. The other dismissed ministers were Transport Minister Josiah Chimanimani, the deputy leader of ZAPU, and Natural Resources Minister Joseph Msika. Deputy Mines Minister Jini Mtuta was also fired. Earlier story on page 8.

Birzeit closure sparks West Bank protests

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Arabs on the occupied West Bank demonstrated Wednesday against the two-month closure of a Palestinian university.

Birzeit University near Ramallah was closed Tuesday by the Israeli military government which said university officials and students violated a previous undertaking to desist from anti-Israeli disturbances.

The decision to close the university for the second time in two months was taken after students blocked roads and stoned Israeli cars.

In Wednesday's protests, youths in Ramallah, Al Bireh, Nablus and the Kalandia refugee camp demonstrated on main roads and stoned passing Israeli vehicles. In Kalandia an Israeli military vehicle had all its windows smashed.

Israeli security forces rushed to trouble spots and used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators.

In Ramallah and Al Bireh, shops remained closed after masked men threatened the owners with reprisals if they were opened, Arab sources said.

Meanwhile a general strike by recently annexed Golan Heights entered its fourth day.

The strike was called in protest at the detention of four community leaders on charges of incitement against Israel.

Shops and schools stayed closed and only a few dozen workers

committed to their jobs. The remainder of the 13,000-strong population stayed home.

Druze religious leaders have called on their people to strike until the four leaders are released and Israel rescinds its annexation of the heights last December. The area was first taken from Syria in the 1967 war.

Israeli Druze soldiers reopened two schools on the heights and were prepared to teach but no pupils turned up.

The four Druze leaders were detained without trial last Friday under emergency defence regulations after calling on the local population to boycott Israeli services over the annexation move.

Two Israeli soldiers in the military vehicle attacked in Kalandia refugee camp were wounded by flying glass and taken to hospital, military sources said.

At midday Israeli troops surrounded a teacher training college in Ramallah where the women students demonstrated in the yard and shouted anti-Israeli slogans.

In Battir village, near Bethlehem, children missed school to plant saplings on land the Israeli authorities confiscated earlier this week.

Students at Al Masri high school in Nablus burnt the principal's office on Tuesday night because they suspected him of cooperating with the new Israeli civil administration in the occupied West Bank, the military sources said.

Kuwait, Qatar conclude talks

DOHA (R) — The emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, returned home Wednesday from a three-day visit to Kuwait during which the two Gulf states called for a joint Arab strategy to confront Israel. A joint communiqué said the emir had agreed with Kuwait's Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah "on the urgent need for a serious and swift action to consolidate Arab solidarity."

Israel levies heavy taxes on Jerusalem merchants

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli customs authorities are launching a large-scale campaign in occupied Jerusalem to force Arab merchants and shopkeepers to pay excessive taxes on their incomes, according to the Jerusalem-based Arabic daily Al Quds.

The paper said the heavy taxes imposed on Arab merchants and shopkeepers are sure to affect the consumers. These taxes are transforming these merchants into slaves barely benefiting from their tax burden because they have to pay the bulk of their profits to the tax collectors, the paper added.

NATIONAL

Hassan receives U.K. aide

By Samira Kawar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Visiting British Minister for Trade Peter Rees met on Wednesday with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The British minister's press secretary, Mr. David Woods, told the Jordan

Times that the minister had received from the Crown Prince a detailed briefing on Jordan's economic development.

Mr. Rees also met with Minister of Supply and Acting Minister of Industry and Trade Ibrahim Ayoub, for discussions on Jordanian-British economic co-operation and trade relations, and ways to develop them.

He also met Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat and National Planning Council (NPC) President Hanna Odeh, who gave him a detailed account of Jordanian industry and its activities within the context of Jordan's current five-year development plan.

Mr. Odeh pointed out industrial sectors in which British industries could participate. Mr. Woods said, These included power generation, road transport, agricultural development, process plant development, health care and the training of Jordanian manpower. Mr. Woods said that the training of Jordanian staff to run sophisticated equipment and manage plants was a very important aspect of Jordanian-British economic cooperation.

Mr. Rees's talks with Jordanian officials had been very "constructive," Mr. Woods added. On returning to Britain, the minister and his delegation of British businessmen will spread among national and private British industries the information they have gained during their visit to Jordan, with a view to promoting those industries' participation in Jordanian economic development.

Mr. Rees will leave for Baghdad on Friday, and will return on Monday, Feb. 21, for talks with Minister of Industry and Trade Walid Asfour. He will also meet with the chief executives of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, the Arab Potash Company and the Jordan Electricity Authority.

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2 southern events set under King's patronage

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein will open on Thursday the first phase of the Aqaba water supply project at Al Disi region, nearly 75 kilometres east of Aqaba.

The project, started in 1978, is intended to supply Aqaba and nearby Quweira, as well as the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company south of Aqaba, with water for drinking, irrigation and industrial purposes. The JD 12 million project is expected to produce 17.5 million cubic metres of water annually.

Later Thursday, King Hussein will attend a ceremony at Aqaba to celebrate the arrival of the cargo ship Mu'ta, which will form the nucleus of the commercial fleet of the Jordanian National Shipping Lines Company.

King, Queen confer with Prime Minister

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor paid a visit to the Prime Ministry Wednesday and met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi. At the meeting, a number of national issues were reviewed. The King gave the prime minister his directives on the subjects discussed, and asked that they be followed

up without fail. Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti attended part of the meeting, during which the areas where Jordanian women can offer their services to society were discussed. These covered social, humanitarian and developmental fields. Women's role in implanting noble values and high morale in the young generation was emphasised.

Alia to provide management for Sierra Leone Airways

AMMAN (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will provide management services for the national carriers of Sierra Leone and Liberia, has the airline announced.

Alia's board of directors, at a meeting on Feb. 3, discussed invitations by the two countries to provide the services. Alia expects soon to enter into a management contract with Sierra Leone Airways, which will entail the secondment of Alia staff.

Meanwhile, Alia announced that a new issue of Alia bonds, worth JD 6 million, will be floated during March 1982. The proceeds will be used to prepay the outstanding balances of earlier Eurodollar loans, in an effort to reduce the cost of interest and risks involved in foreign exchange dealings.

Three financial institutions have already underwritten the amount, which will be offered to the public between March 1 and 31.

UNEP aide, minister meet

AMMAN (Petra) — Cooperation between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani.

They discussed Jordan's participation in the UNEP's 10th anniversary celebration in May. On the anniversary the ministry will prepare national programmes and organise celebrations through the showing of documentaries on the Jordanian environment.

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Yarmouk Force draws further acclaim, gifts

TAFILOH (Petra) — Taflih District Wednesday expressed its support for His Majesty King Hussein's initiative to form a volunteer force to help Iraq in the Gulf War against Iran.

Speakers at a rally in Taflih, attended by representatives of all public sectors and organisations, praised King Hussein's stand and urged their countrymen to enlist in the all-volunteer Yarmouk Force. They also condemned the Iranian-Israeli collaboration directed against the Arab Nation. Among the speakers were District Governor Tat al Nawasheh, Taflih Mayor Suleiman Al 'Uran and National Consultative Council members, as well as representatives of youth clubs and business concerns in Taflih.

Participants in the rally issued a communiqué voicing their whole-hearted support for King Hussein, and pledging to place all their resources at the disposal of the Yarmouk Force. A follow-up committee was set up, to coordinate enlistment and the collection of contributions for the force. Contributions announced at the rally amounted to JD 18,000.

At Wadi Musa, a preliminary meeting of mayors, heads of village councils and representatives of bedouin tribes in the district decided that a public rally should be held at Wadi Musa on Feb. 25, to express support for the King's initiative.

Meanwhile, Jordanian citizens and organisations continued to offer contributions to the Yarmouk Force. Wednesday's main contributors included the Jordan-French Insurance Co., which offered JD 18,000; the family of Saleh Al Mu'asher, JD 12,000; Sheikh Mifeh Al Mukheimer and Sons, JD 5,000; The Jordan Paper and Cardboard Factory Co., JD 3,000; Nuqul and Sons Co., JD 1,500, and Al D'jeh tribes, JD 2,000.

199 hotels operating at end of 1981—Tourism Ministry

AMMAN (Petra) — Figures published by the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities indicate that 199 licensed hotels were operating in Jordan at the end of 1981, having 5,709 rooms and 11,479 beds.

The ministry bulletin also showed that establishments classified as tourist establishments had a capacity of 4,008 rooms with 7,671 beds, in addition to 22 restaurants and motels having 408 rooms with 806 beds.

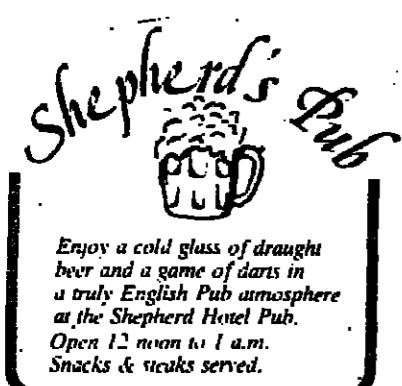
Ministry officials said that 19 new hotels are expected to be opened in 1982. They will have 1,334 rooms, with 2,649 beds. The officials said that unclassified hotels totalled 109, having 1,279 rooms and 2,988 beds, at the end of 1981.

Meanwhile, it was announced on Tuesday that the tourism department at the ministry will in the next few days plant some 3,000 forest saplings in the Qatraneh and Ma'an areas, as part of the Arbor Day celebrations. The department organised a ceremony last Tuesday in Azraq to mark the occasion.

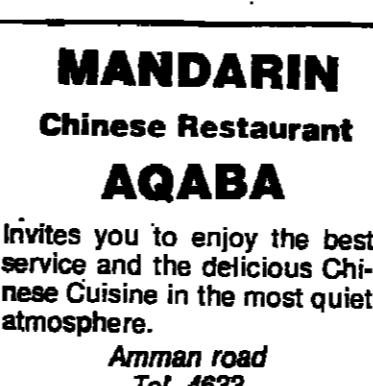
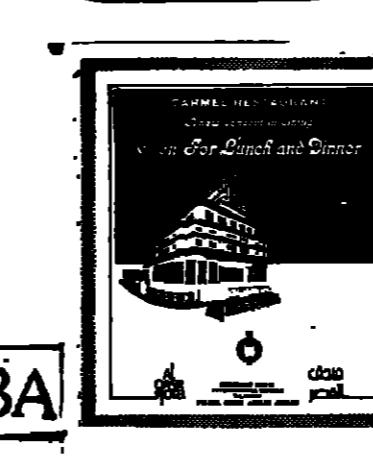
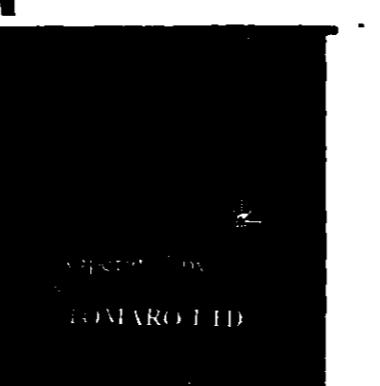
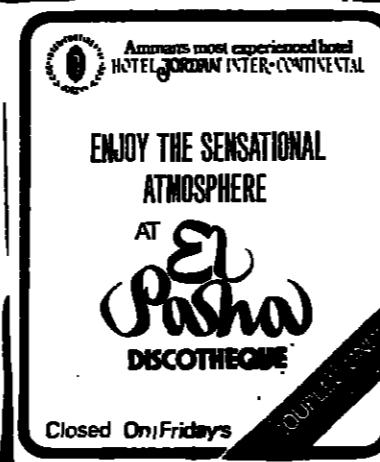
The ministry's Antiquities Department last year opened antiquities offices in Taflih, Ma'an and the northern and southern Jordan Valley. These areas include a total of 600 antiquities. The department has also expanded local antiquities inspectors' offices, and given them greater powers, together with the equipment and apparatus needed for their work.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

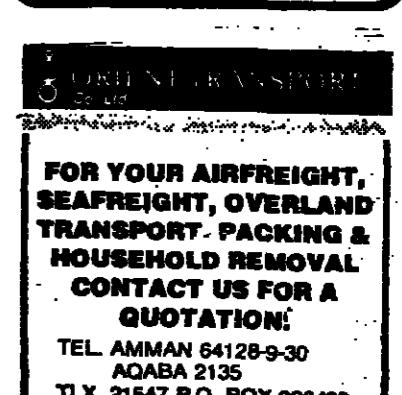
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MISCELLANEOUS



NATIONAL

New relationship between developed and developing countries

Jordan 'ably' absorbs EEC aid, uses it 'wisely' in development

By Dina Matar

Special to the Jordan Times

A WIDE RANGING co-operation agreement between Jordan and the Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC), has been in operation since 1977. Although the overall agreement is without time limit, certain aspects are renewed every five years. The general expression of co-operation and general trade concessions which the community grants to Jordan for Jordanian exports, continue from year to year, but the section dealing with technical assistance and financial aid, is renewed in a five-year cycle.

In the period 1977-1981 an aid package totalling 40 million ECU (about \$50 million) has been implemented. The commission uses a currency unit called an European Currency Unit (ECU), the value of which is dependent on the weighted value of the currencies of EEC member states at any time. The initial aid agreement is now being reviewed with a further allocation of 63 million ECU to Jordan, covering the next five years. Discussions will take place shortly with the National Planning Council (NPC) on the nature of the projects which will be supported under the coming programme.

According to EEC Delegate in Jordan Thomas O'Sullivan, the commission is anxious to promote a wide range of co-operation, entered into in a sense of partnership between institutions Jordanian and those of EEC member states. The actions of course, are not only in the fields of trade and commerce, which are important to both parties, but also cover the fostering of deeper cultural relations and the development of links between institutions involved in education and technology.

The expressions of cooperation embodied in the agreements reflect a long-standing and deep-rooted relationship which has been developed between Jordan and the European countries throughout the history of the Kingdom.

In a similar way, the commission has entered into agreements with the other Arab countries of the Mediterranean region. These countries are the nearest neighbours of the community to the south and, of course, share the Mediterranean Basin with many member states. Each agreement reflects the long standing relationships with the community and its member states, which each country has, and are designed to foster a greater degree of interaction through the traditional cultural and trade relationships.

The agreement with Jordan expresses a sense of partnership and a recognition of mutual ad-

vantage to both parties in the development of closer relationships.

Within the general framework of the agreement, the community offers Jordan virtual free access to the European market for products which originate in this country. This access provides an advantage for Jordanian products which will be the output of new industries starting up within the country at the present time. Provision is also included for making technical and trade information available to Jordanian enterprises to enable them to progress rapidly in the first years of industrialisation.

Mr. O'Sullivan pointed out that under the first aid cycle practically all available funds had been committed to projects in diverse sectors of the economy of Jordan. For instance, loans from the European Investment Bank had been mainly devoted to the industrial sector, enabling new enterprises to be funded. In particular, a loan had been made for the construction of the Sahab Industrial Estate which was now well advanced as a project. A line of credit had been made available to the Industrial Development Bank for onlending to small scale industrial enterprises and for tourism projects. A loan had also been given for extension of the electricity network in the Amman area, which would also be of benefit for industrial development. These loans had been made available at specially subsidised interest rates.

Mr. O'Sullivan said that for

the purpose of fostering links between the university in Jordan and other comparable universities in Europe.

'This mutual interdependence forges a new relationship and gives each of the partners its own authority, not only in trade and commerce, but also in the general forum of world politics.'

reaching benefits, like the investment and basic infrastructure and measures to open up new markets for Jordanian exports,

covering the interests of both parties.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. O'Sullivan, "that the progress made with the cooperation programme in the last two years, demonstrates Jordan's ability to absorb the aid available and to use it wisely in developing its own economy and its relationship with the member states of the community. There is no reason why even greater progress cannot be made in the next two years, taking into account the experience already obtained.

In a similar way, Yarmouk University is benefiting under the EEC programme, said Mr. O'Sullivan. "We are providing 2.5 million ECU to the university in order that additional equipment, much needed by the Faculty of Science, can be provided. There is also an allowance for technical assistance to the faculty to assist it in its first years of development."

By making available funds for the development of relationships between Jordanian universities and their European counterparts and their European counterparts, it is hoped that long standing inter-university relationships will result, which will be of benefit to both parties.

It is also quite important that the programme to develop technicians and craftsman skills within the country should receive support from the programme. The present convention, Loune II, was signed last year and is an example of the way in which programmes of cooperation with individual countries are set within an overall framework. Provision is made for the needs of each particular country by the development of a country programme. Provision also are made to cater for the state of development of each country, the structure of its economy and allowance for special or emergency situations. These relations are reflected in a contractual form which enables the countries to plan for the development process over a large number of years.

Special schemes have been evolved to take care of situations where countries' economies are dependent on single commodities, such as coffee, cocoa and so on, where variations in the world market price would have a disastrous effect on the overall economy. Under this system, called STABEX, a fund is made available to cover loss of revenue in bad years, these funds being repaid subsequently in years where better market conditions exist. Such a scheme was unique in the relationship between developed and developing countries and is a practical demonstration of the wish of the community to establish a new and more equitable relationship with the countries which are now developing their own resources and facilities.

A special fund has been set up to enable Jordanian students to attend special courses at various levels in Europe, and at the present time there are some 30 Jordanians benefiting under this programme.

The development and the implementation of these projects has practically all taken place since the EEC office was established in Jordan in 1980. "It has been possible to establish good working relationships with Jordanian institutions at an early stage and this has enabled the rapid progress which has taken place in the last two years to be accomplished. It is very heartening for the delegation staff to work in an environment where such progress can be made and where every opportunity for improvement is willingly grasped by the Jordanian side. We really look forward to seeing how quickly the next phase of the aid programme progresses in 1982," Mr. O'Sullivan said.

He pointed out that because the agreement is for an unlimited period, there is a stable contractual framework for making long-term planning decisions. He explained that projects which resulted in fair

were given great priority in the commission's considerations. He added that the agreement is "dynamic" in the sense that it is capable of continuous improvement based on the principles of interdependence, equality and joint management.

It is interesting to note that the cooperation agreement with Jordan is one of an extremely large number of agreements which are set within particular conventions tailor-made to suit the needs of particular parts of the world. Such overall conventions set out the principles of a new relationship between developed and developing countries. By far the largest such convention is the Lome Convention under which the community has a particular relationship with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. The present convention, Loune II, was signed last year and is an example of the way in which programmes of cooperation with individual countries are set within an overall framework. Provision is made for the needs of each particular country by the development of a country programme. Provision also are made to cater for the state of development of each country, the structure of its economy and allowance for special or emergency situations. These relations are reflected in a contractual form which enables the countries to plan for the development process over a large number of years.

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The community's concern with the development of Third World countries, stems from its commitment to increase a sense of partnership. "These developing countries represent an important and lucrative market for the member states of the EEC, and in turn, the community's market is made accessible, and, therefore, becoming increasingly important to the developing countries," Mr. O'Sullivan said.

This mutual interdependence forges a new relationship and commerce, but also in the general forum of world politics.

Dialogue with the Arab World was initially established through the Euro-Arab Dialogue, which set out to develop an overall relationship between the Arab League countries and those of the European Community. The policies and programmes of the dialogue are at present again being reviewed to take into account the priority needs of each of the partners.

The community had also begun a series of discussions with the Arab Gulf countries, exploring the development of conventions

Arab League trade with the EEC

(1980)

Country	Exports to the EEC in 000 ECU	Imports from the EEC in 000 ECU
Egypt	1,745.979	3,105.382
Iraq	7,908.791	3,816.074
Lebanon	43.985	1,032.286
Saudi Arabia	24,520.191	7,282.557
Syria	930.155	1,244.897
Jordan	23.125	686.959
North Yemen	6.631	339.736
Lybia	6,373.227	4,145.914
Sudan	166.124	473.242
Morocco	1,168.766	1,478.845
Tunisia	1,098.031	1,541.312
Kuwait	4,055.991	1,473.805
Algeria	4,026.938	4,710.301
South Yemen	76.164	143.428
Bahrain	57.089	322.911
Qatar	1,474.652	392.070
United Arab Emirates	4,374.681	2,078.955
Oman	351.580	393.838
Mauritania	142.772	130.150
Somalia	19.157	209.719
Djibouti	6.484	72.948
Total	58,550.513	35,875.326

EEC trade with the Arab League member states

in million ECU

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Exports	3707.6	4341.8	5648.8	10481.3	13885.8	18249.4	23514.0	24869.5	29228.9	35062.0
Imports	9313.0	9383.9	12080.5	29222.9	25964.8	31708.4	32682.7	26535.6	40600.0	58528.7
Trade balance	-5605.4	-5042.1	-6356.7	-18747.6	-1692.0	-12754.0	-9478.3	-4666.1	-11371.1	-23521.2
Index	110	128	167	316	381	561	696	736	864	1036
Exports	118	119	152	309	317	401	413	373	513	739
Imports	46.3	47.0	35.9	60.8	59.8	71.9	84.2	72.0	59.8	59.8
Exports/Imports %	39.8									



Nicholas James as nephew Jonathan, and John Alfred as Dr. Einstein, attack Fizz Waters as Mortimer.

Brewster during the dress rehearsal of Arsenic and Old Lace

Defence order bans irrigation with waste

AMMAN (J.T.) — The military governor has issued a defence order aimed at preventing the cultivation of land watered with contaminated waste water, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Wednesday.

It said the order stipulated that the minister of health shall decide which artesian wells, natural springs or other water sources are contaminated, and that the Zarqa River area, from the 'Ain Ghazal treatment station to the Zarqa bridge on the Jerash road, is considered an area watered with contaminated waste water. Lands irrigated with water from the river must be planted only with animal fodder or forest trees, the paper said. The minister of agriculture shall also decide what types of fruit trees may be planted in areas watered from uncontaminated wells, it added.

The defence order stressed, according to Al Ra'i, that those who violate these instructions shall be tried by the military court.

By Meg Abu Hanan

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After an arduous preparatory period leading up to a successful dress rehearsal Tuesday evening, the Amman Players hit the boards Wednesday with their production of the comedy/thriller Arsenic and Old Lace. Written by Joseph Kesselring, the play—despite its rather horrific central plot of murder and intrigue—is enormously funny, being as full of witticisms, double entendres and neat one-liners as any old ladies.

The play, like all the Amman Player's previous productions but one, is directed by the indomitable theatre veteran Mrs. Kitty Ephgrave, who founded the group back in 1976. After the success of their first production in February 1978 of William Brown's Girl in the Freudian Slip, the group have gone on to at least two plays a year since.

The aim of this international group of theatre enthusiasts and amateur actors is to establish and encourage English-language theatre in Jordan, "with the added aim of giving the proceeds to a

local charity," said this year's stage manager, Miss Pat Pengilly. Arsenic and Old Lace will benefit the Pontifical Mission to Palestine.

In a country where people are often moving on, the group's membership, except for a small nucleus, is never very stable. This year however their number was swollen by an influx of new members, and this was one of the reasons Arsenic and Old Lace was chosen to be the group's first production of 1982.

"The play has a large cast of 14," Mrs. Ephgrave said, "which includes a number of small parts.

These provide ideal opportunities for the newcomers to act and gain experience."

The play runs until Saturday, Feb. 20.

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Amazin' !

THE LETTER sent by United States President Ronald Reagan to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin two days ago is a document that should be included in the Great Hall of the Ripley's Believe It or Not Museum. It is, all in all, a rather astounding piece of work. Mr. Reagan assures Mr. Begin that the United States is "determined to see that Israel's qualitative technological edge is maintained," and later on in the same letter says that "Israel remains America's friend and ally. However, I believe it is in the interest of both our countries for the United States to enhance its influence with other states in the region." As the famous American baseball manager Casey Stengel would have said, if he were alive today: Amazin' !

The underlying contradiction in the American desire to keep Israel as the strongest Asian power since Genghis Khan while also improving ties with Arab states is, in the end, incompatible, intellectually untenable and beyond the comprehension of those of us who have been, and would like to remain, friends and partners of the United States in our common quest for a life of peace, dignity and prosperity for all our people. But how can even we so-called "moderates" remain unoffended and unmoved in the face of such basic contradictions as have been so clearly spelled out in Mr. Reagan's letter to Mr. Begin?

If the American people are willing to be abused by this sort of nonsense, the people of Jordan and the Arab World are not. The problem at hand is not Jordan's arms or Israel's security. The problem is a woefully contradictory American policy in the Middle East that cannot limp along much further on its present false basis. If American policymakers do not understand this fact, Arab policymakers do.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

U.S. scrapes and grovels to Israel

AL RA'I: The U.S. administration, including President Reagan, has hastened to reassure Israel that the United States has no intention of supplying Jordan with advanced weapons and that Washington is very careful to see that Israel is always the strongest in quality and quantity.

Washington wants to reassure Israel that traditional U.S. policies in the region will continue. This confirmation is the result of the Israeli fury which has accompanied news reports of the possibility that the United States might supply Jordan with mobile missiles and F-16 fighters.

Whether these U.S. statements constitute a retraction by the United States to negotiate such a deal and whether they have been made to deny what has been rumoured about such a deal, the result remains the same: Jordan will remain determined to secure the safety of its land and airspace by all possible means. It is needless to say that this commitment is a firm national and pan-Arab duty which rests solely on Jordan's decision. U.S.-Israeli relations will never influence Jordan's decision to carry out its sacred duties towards its land and airspace and those of the Arab Nation. The execution of these duties is an integral part of Jordan's sovereignty and national and pan-Arab commitment.

The Israeli military supremacy has always been behind Israel's bellicosity in the region and this means that tension and instability will continue to prevail. The U.S. commitment to keep up this Israeli supremacy must be met by an Arab commitment to build Arab strength by all possible means in order to effect a strategic balance capable of deterring the Israeli aggressors.

Is the U.S. really independent?

AL DUSTOUR: The United States has declared that it has not changed its policy towards Israel and that it has no plans to sell sophisticated weapons to Jordan. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has stressed his country's determination to defend Israel's security. He has also stressed that U.S. promises to Israel are a basic principle of the U.S. policy in the Middle East.

This response to the Israeli noise has been expected since the beginning. We have grown accustomed to see the United States step back a mile after every time it steps one inch towards the Arabs because of Zionist pressure and influence that controls the successive U.S. administrations. We have seen Washington abandoning the U.S.-Soviet declaration on the Middle East and former President Carter retracting his statement on a homeland for the Palestinians. We have seen a great many examples.

We are now witnessing a humiliating U.S. retraction in the face of the Israeli campaign and Menachem Begin's threats. Washington hastened to stress its commitment and determination to protect Israel's security pledging to keep its promise guaranteeing the quality and quantity of Israel's military supremacy. This issue has turned into a test of 'strength' between Washington and Tel Aviv because Jordan, as the U.S. Defence Secretary admitted, has not asked to buy U.S. weapons. Washington has flunked the test.

What has happened should teach the Arabs a lesson. The Arabs have to reassess their stand and their dealings with the United States in light of the result of the clash between Washington and Tel Aviv. The United States is always ready to succumb to Israel at the expense of its own interests and even if it jeopardises world peace and security.

RED & BLACK

To have a greasy dream

When I cannot concentrate on the real problems I face in my daily life, I drift to the world of fantasy. So, I rested my head on the pillow to dream.

That night I turned on the radio to help send me to sleep and while dozing off I heard the announcer interrupt a nice song and state that he has just received the news that Jordan is now blessed with oil. A well has been discovered near the town of "Ahmar", and Jordan will be able to produce three million barrels a day.

Not waiting to check the authenticity of the news, I let my imagination run wild:

Jordan became a member of OPEC. The Jordanian Minister of Oil and Electricity takes his private plane to attend the ministerial OPEC meeting in Vienna. Despite minor differences, the conference agrees that the new price of oil should remain affixed at \$34/barrel.

I began to count money using approximations. Thirty four multiplied by three million is equal to roughly \$100 million which is roughly JD 30 million which means about JD 11 billion a year. This final figure constitutes Jordan's annual oil proceeds. However, I must subtract from this figure Arab aid which will stop, and I must add \$500 million which are equal to Jordan's oil import bill, subtract about JD one billion in donations granted by Jordan to other Arab and Third World countries. No matter how we count, the net proceeds will not be less than JD 10 billion a year.

The cabinet should meet tomorrow in order to review the annual budget before it is submitted to the National Consultative Council. Moreover, the National Development Board should introduce major changes in the current 5-year development plan. To spend only JD 3.3

billion in four years would certainly sound ridiculous.

The minister of transportation suggests that we should cancel the Public Transportation Corporation. No one would want to take buses any more. The Minister of Supply says that the civil service consumer corporation would close very soon because nobody wants to buy from it anymore.

The director of Amman financial market has almost gone crazy at the rise in the prices of shares. The minister of Social Development proposes that there are certain families who earn less than JD 10,000 a year and they must be aided.

The Minister of Labour complains that nobody wants to remain a labourer. We have become a country of business and thus we must import 0.5 million people from abroad.

Poor Ali people are not able to comply with the heavy demand for seats on the planes. The new airport is too small and we must build a new one.

Arab oil countries are seeking the help of Jordan to convince Jordanians working abroad to stay there. They have trebled their salaries and offered them citizenship but they insist on returning to Jordan.

The American Senate votes 60 to 40 in favour of sending Jordan advanced war machinery. The list of dignitaries from other countries wishing to visit Jordan is endless. Israel threatens to attack Jordan's oil fields, but the world at large stands in defiance.

I woke up to see that the radio was crackling. The kids are still asleep. The rain is pouring outside. So we have not struck oil but, thank God for the rain.

Arms not the question

By Tareq Masarweh

We are not annoyed by this Zionist campaign waged against a rumoured advanced U.S. weapon deal for our army because blackmail is a Zionist trait and capitulation to the blackmail is ordinary U.S. behaviour.

In principle we buy our own weapons. This is because the Arabs have made it possible for us not to seek foreign aid which made us suffer bitterly. We have explained to the Americans here and in Washington a number of facts on armament of which the following are but some:

1. We like to deal with Washington as an international source of weapons at current market prices.

2. When buying weapons from the United States, we do not consider ourselves as part of the U.S. strategy in the region.

We understand the dimensions of "friendship" with the United States and the influence of U.S.-Israeli relations on other relations between the United States and any other state in this region. We have the Egyptian example of this kind of "friendship". After seven years of Sadat's playing Washington's man, after three years of signing the Camp David agreements and after 10 years of separation from Moscow, the Egyptian army has not received more than 40 U.S. M-60 tanks and a single F-16 plane. This fact has been offered not by us but by U.S. newspapers. Washington wants to establish a balance of military strength between Israel and all the Arab states stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf. Washington also wants, at the same time, to mobilise the Arabs against the Soviet Union!

How?

A thousand ways: some of which consist of selling the Arabs arms to be delivered seven years later, the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, and most important of all, of course, is the Arabs' kneeling to Zionist aggression.

And we return to the old-new story. Armament is not the Arabs' main problem because people who are determined to make a strong and respected future for themselves will find a way like the people of Vietnam who defeated the U.S. omnipotence itself. Weapons are not the problem. The arms that the Arabs possess now are capable of doing a great deal if they are mobilised in the conflict with Israel. Israel is strong because of our weakness and disunity. The United States enjoys such a great influence because of our sub-servience and impotence.

How can a nation rise when its citizens deal with each others as we do? Is there a nation in this world that accepts defeat as we do without going to war and then boast and brazenly say we are victorious heroes? Is there people except us who slay their own with guns, tanks and planes and do not fight the enemy occupying their lands?

Arms are not the question.

The question is the paralysed hand that must carry the weapon.

Enter the hawk

By Larry Thorson
The Associated Press

most important committee, the foreign affairs and security committee.

He is a blunt advocate of a hard line in peace negotiations with the Arabs.

TEL AVIV — U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday received the credentials of a new Israeli Ambassador, a hawk even by the standards of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Blunt-talking Moshe Arens voted against Israel's peace treaty with Egypt. He is deeply worried that Washington is undercutting Israel's security by selling advanced arms to the Arabs.

In Washington's view, Israeli "surprises" are the problem. But, says Arens, "I also have an account to settle with the Americans" over U.S. decisions to supply radar surveillance planes and F-15 warplanes to Saudi Arabia.

"All this was done without prior consultations with us, while the Americans knew this affects, influences and is likely to endanger us," Arens said on Israel radio during a heavy round of pre-departure interviews.

A former American citizen, Arens knows the United States well and hopes his knowledge will help offset his lack of diplomatic experience.

Beyond that, he sees advantages in being an ambassador whose views are close to the prime minister." Arens said he expects to be an effective channel of communications without any difficulties."

Associated with right-wing politics since his youth, Arens was elected to parliament in 1974 of Begin's Likud slate. When Begin won the 1977 election, Arens became chairman of parliament's foreign affairs committee.

On whether he, as a former American, would have any problems of loyalty in Washington

"My loyalty is singular and it's Israeli, and I think everybody understands that."

Europe alarmed by Reagan

By Sidney Welland

LONDON — Western Leaders have arranged to meet during five days in June to grapple with a long list of problems troubling the United States and its European allies.

President Reagan will be making his first trip to Europe after 16 months in the White House, and several key players in Western diplomacy will be engaging in large-scale summits for the first time.

"There will certainly be no shortage of problems to talk about," a senior official of the 15-nation NATO alliance says.

The Reagan presidency has been plagued by what both U.S. and European diplomats describe as a rising tide of "misperception" across the Atlantic — over America's nuclear strategy, Poland, arms negotiations, trading rivalry and high U.S. interest rates.

West European officials report widespread satisfaction in allied capitals that Mr. Reagan has decided to stay on in Europe for a NATO meeting after attending a Western economic summit at Versailles, near Paris.

The economic summit from June 4-6 is an annual fixture on the Western calendar and brings together top leaders from the West's seven most powerful industrial nations, the U.S., Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

Usually, six of the government chiefs — all except Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki — will move almost automatically into a full-scale NATO summit.

The only break between the two meetings will involve a one-day trip to Rome by Mr. Reagan to meet Pope John Paul.

U.S. and European officials are reluctant to say who took the initiative in suggesting an infrequent NATO summit — likely to be held at alliance headquarters in Brussels — to take advantage of the president's stay in Europe.

All they will say is that all 15 NATO governments thought it was "extremely useful" to meet. By June, there may be 16 NATO nations if arrangements for Spanish entry are completed in time.

Diplomats believe much of the subject matter at both the eco-

nomic and NATO summits will merge, giving the leaders an unusually long period together to debate Atlantic concerns.

Although no clear agenda has emerged so far, the first NATO summit for four years could involve a deep rethink of alliance strategy and goals.

The White House says Mr. Reagan regards the two-day NATO meeting "as an opportunity for the North Atlantic Alliance to shape its response to this decade's challenges."

Mr. Reagan, French President Francois Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will be attending a NATO summit for the first time, as will the prime ministers of Belgium, Greece, Italy and several other countries.

If any single issue sparked interest in calling the meeting, Western officials say it was probably the uneven and hesitant response of NATO's European members following the imposition of military rule in Poland nearly two months ago.

Although Western leaders hope martial law in Poland will have been lifted by June, they expect the Polish crisis and Western reaction to it will still be key issues for discussion.

Officials believe Mr. Reagan and West European leaders have much to gain from a thorough airing of problems that have caused almost constant strain in the alliance during the past year.

Apart from Poland, they include:

European concern over hardened U.S. attitudes to the Soviet Union.

European worries over the U.S. commitment to arms control.

Widely varying assessments of the communist role in Central America.

The Polish crisis touched raw nerves on both sides of the Atlantic only a few months after a budding row over disarmament was side-stepped when Mr. Reagan agreed to open negotiations with Moscow on European-based nuclear missiles.

The Reagan administration has failed in a year-long effort to get Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Mr. Mitterrand back out of a multi-billion-dollar pipeline project to carry Soviet gas to West

Germany and France.

U.S. policy over El Salvador is expected to be increasingly challenged. Some West European leaders fear U.S. military involvement in what they see potentially as "another Vietnam."

France has agreed to sell arms to the leftist government of Nicaragua despite Washington's election after what was widely seen as four years of foreign policy vacillation under President Carter, many are now worried that so much misunderstanding has developed in the past year.

The London Times said Mr. Reagan's trip to Europe was good news but questioned whether it would be enough "to reverse the dangerous tide of anti-American sentiment in Western Europe."

The newspaper said the Polish crisis highlighted what it called a deep weakness in the Western alliance, that "there is insufficient trust in American leadership."

Former U.S. Under-Secretary of State George Ball, writing in the Washington Post, said Europeans "no longer trust American judgement and good sense" and are "alarmed by the Reagan administration's compulsive flow of tough talk."

He said Western Europe would support the U.S. "only if convinced that Americans know where they are going and that they are not heading toward war through overcommitment to a simplistic ideology."

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the ECONOMY

Egypt cuts oil price by \$1

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has reduced its oil price by one dollar a barrel because of the world glut, an oil official said Wednesday.

The cut, the latest indication of the pressure on prices caused by persistent over-supply which has alarmed oil producers, lowers the price of a barrel of Egyptian light crude to \$33 and came into effect on February 1.

Egypt exports about 200,000 barrels a day (b/d) of its production of about 650,000 b/d, and sells its crude according to contracts.

Asked how the country will make up the loss in oil revenues because of the price cut, the official said: "The loss is not important, what is important is to market your production."

Iran, a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) unlike Egypt, has twice shaved one dollar from its contract prices this month, according to industry sources who say such unilateral reductions pose a threat to the OPEC price structure.

In the Rotterdam spot, non-

contract market, further falls in prices this week have led to Saudi Arabian light crude trading at \$30.50 a barrel. This is well below the Saudi rate of \$34, the benchmark on which the 13 members of OPEC align contract prices.

Market sources said that higher-quality North Sea crudes, which usually command a premium over Saudi light, also traded as low as \$30.50. Britain's official contract price for North Sea oil is \$35, after a \$1.50 cut this month.

Saudi Arabia has reduced its surcharge on crude oil liftings from Yanbu terminal on the Red

Sea coast by 10 U.S. cents from 60 cents a barrel, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Wednesday.

The cut, from February 1, reduced the official price of Arabian light crude at Yanbu from \$34.60 to \$34.50 a barrel, the Nicosia-based oil industry journal said.

MEES said the price cut was unlikely to give much encouragement to lifters of Arabian light crude from Yanbu, who have long been complaining that the extra cost of shipping crude from the Red Sea terminal was excessive.

South Yemen to search for oil

BAHRAIN (R) — A Brazilian oil firm has signed an exploration contract with South Yemen, which has long sought to tap its underground mineral resources, according to an oil industry journal.

The Nicosia-based Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said in this week's issue that Braspetro, the international operations subsidiary of the Brazilian state-owned oil firm Petrobras, will explore an area of 42,000 square kilometres.

Under the contract with the Yemen National Oil Company, Braspetro will drill six test sites in the concession area lying between the eastern governorates of Mahra and Hadhramaut, MEES said. It gave no other details.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

	U.S. dollars
One sterling	1.8377/87
One U.S. dollar	1.2157/60
2.3880/90	2.6150/80
1.9040/50	40.6870
6.0610/40	1272.75/1273.50
239.20/30	5.7990/8010
5.9790/9810	7.8185/8210
One ounce of gold	375.25/75

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed firm Wednesday though turnover in equities was fairly small, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 5.6 at 562.8.

Rises were initially prompted by the resilience of New York markets Tuesday, and U.K. government bonds eventually ended with gains stretching to a full point at the longer end.

Banks were firm, with Barclays and Nat West up 7p and 5p respectively and gains among the other leaders stretched to 10p, as in GEC at 829.

Golds were weak and North Americans also tended lower.

Cadbury Schweppes, which said it had agreed to purchase a U.S. fruit juice company, was unchanged at 96-½p after an earlier loss of a penny. Wood Hall Trust, in which Elders IXL now has a 29.9 per cent stake, was steady at 213p, after 215p earlier.

Bowater was firm on continuing speculative demand, ending 11p higher at 258p, after 260p. In electricals Plessey was up 2p at 370p while Ferranti was down 7p at 640p, dealers added.

Gillet Brothers was a weak feature following results, dropping 30p to 150p. Other discount houses were easier in sympathy with Alexanders down 8p at 224p, dealers noted.

Businessmen urge review of U.S.-Arab relations

KUWAIT (R) — Leading Arab businessmen called on their governments Wednesday to drastically review their relations with the United States and other powers supporting Israel in the Middle East conflict.

The council of the General Federation of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, which made the call after a two-day meeting, did not recommend specific measures against the U.S.

But it urged individual Arabs to redirect their investments and business deals to unidentified friendly countries.

The council also accused Iran of being the aggressor in its 17-month-old war with Iraq and urged the Iranian government to respond positively to Iraqi offers of peace talks.

A boom year for French brokers

By Terry Dodsworth

PARIS — "French stockbrokers have had an excellent year. There is no better time for them than when the Left is in power."

This cynical analyst's observation on the Paris Bourse may be difficult to square with a year which saw a devaluation, dramatic share price collapse and the vicious struggle over the Socialist Government's nationalisation programme.

But the comment illustrates the enormous amount of activity provoked on the stock exchange by the elections and the landslide Socialist victory last May. Brokers, paid on commission, were on the receiving end of a 2.5 per cent increase in dealings volume, with the value of transactions rising to FFr 150 billion (\$25 billion) from FFr 122 billion in 1980.

The nationalisation issue lay at the centre of this frenetic activity, alternatively firing investors with hopes of quick returns and then dampening enthusiasm with fears of punitive compensation terms.

It was mainly foreigners, speculating on the re-election of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who held the market up by buying the dep-

ressed "nationalisable" shares in the few weeks before the Presidential elections. Dealers reckon that it was these same foreigners, selling hard in the wake of President Francois Mitterrand's victory, who sent the market into its sharpest post-war tumble last summer.

The same shares took a further heavy knock after the announcement of the Government's nationalisation terms last September, provoking a 15-day suspension. But they have since come back yet again to yield some handsome profits to speculators who gambled correctly on the recent Constitutional Council judgement in favour of better compensation terms.

At the end of this roller-coaster ride, the Bourse ended last year with the CAC general index down by 17.6 per cent at 92.3. Dealers, pointing to the year's low of 77.3 reached last June, which took the index back to 1978 levels, reckon it might have been worse. But the

year's trading still wiped more than 12 per cent off share values as a whole, leaving Paris's market capitalisation — the global value of all quoted shares — at FFr 224.6 billion.

Even more damaging, the general disarray in the equity market last year undoubtedly dealt a serious blow to the hopes that the last government had nourished of opening up the Bourse to more companies.

These plans to match the increased flow of funds generated in the late 1970s with an equal number of new flotation, never really got off the ground. But last year was particularly poor. Only two significant introductions, including Geophysique, the oil exploration company which has quickly established itself as a vogue stock, were made. These will give only the mildest counterbalance to the imminent loss of the "nationalisable," reckoned to account for about 17 per cent of current equity values.

One of the most important questions now overarching the Bourse is what, if anything, the government intends to do about this emasculation of the equity market. Nationalisation of virtually all the leading stocks is going to lead to a vastly different structure in the French financial network.

ancing will be done either through domestic issues, international loans, or by direct government capital injections. This is not expected to impose unbearable strains on the bond market.

Under the influence of high interest rates, plus new devices such as index linked loans — these accounted for 30 per cent of the French market last year — the bondmarket more than held its own in 1981. The funds raised, at FFr 107 billion, were only slightly short of the FFr 111 billion achieved in 1980. Although rates had to be pushed up to 16.75 per cent by the government (against 17.5 per cent for private companies), the authorities managed to raise FFr 74 billion for Treasury and public sector corporations.

With the budget deficit rising sharply, dealers expect similarly heavy demands on the bond market this year. But according to analysts, that should still leave spare capital searching for suitable investments on the Bourse. With the clamp-down on the gold market, the stagnation of property investment and the limitations on overseas investments and bank deposits, there is liquidity to spare for equities. Already this year prices have begun to rise as more money chases the declining number of stocks.

In a recent paper on this question, Mr. Pierre Uri, a leading Socialist economist, said the maintenance of a healthily balanced mixed economy demanded an "unprecedented expansion" in share issues and in the stock market. A great need for equity capital existed in medium-size companies that were poorly adapted to make bond issues. In addition, the move of 17 per cent of the market's capitalisation into the State sector would open up space in the world trade. In his welcoming the President of the Moatmar Alami Islami said the Organisation of the Islamic Conference is growing in strength and action as is evident from the present Conference of the Islamic industries ministers.

-- Financial Times news feature

Islamic ministers conclude talks

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Industry ministers from 19 Islamic countries including Jordan on Wednesday unanimously adopted the "Islamabad Declaration", on rapid industrialisation in the Muslim World.

The 22-point declaration urged members states of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to "encourage industrial products of the Islamic countries and to resort to the (Jeddah-based) Islamic Development Bank for financing industrial projects."

The declaration stressed that "the achievement of industrial

cooperation among the Islamic countries fosters the cohesion of the Islamic Ummah and its ability to confront external challenges which threaten its security."

The four-day conference of the industry ministers formed a "working committee" to study the feasibility of joint industrial projects in the Islamic World.

The committee would also study the labour force and industrial capabilities of the member states, with particular stress on agriculture-related industries, shipbuilding, car manufacturing, chemical and petrochemical industries, electronics, textiles and

telecommunications.

The delegates said earlier that the Muslim World has financial resources as well as manpower but it lacked high technology which it should acquire from elsewhere.

They also stressed the need for collective efforts for the promotion of industrial capacity of the Muslim World in order to increase its share in the world trade.

In his welcoming the President of the Moatmar Alami Islami said the Organisation of the Islamic Conference is growing in strength and action as is evident from the present Conference of the Islamic industries ministers.

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr	4:53
Sunrise	6:16
Dhuhr	11:50
Asr	2:59
Maghreb	5:24
Isha	6:47

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	100.1/100.3
Lebanese pound	70.2/70.8
Syrian pound	57.8/58.2
Iraqi dinar	684.0/695.6
Kuwaiti dinar	1206.6/1210
Egyptian pound	344/349
Qatari riyal	94.5/94.7
UAE dirham	93.9/94.2
Omani riyal	995/1000
U.S. dollar	345/347
U.K. sterling	634.4/638.1
W. German mark	144.1/144.9
Swiss franc	180.8/181.9
French franc	56.9/57.1
Italian lire	271.2/273
(for every 100)	271.2/273
Japanese yen	(for every 100)
Dutch guilder	131.9/132.7
Belgian franc	84.8/85.3
Swedish crown	59.4/59.8

CHURCHES

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qa'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists. Montazin, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240. Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

DOCTORS

Amman:

Ali Al Zimeli 94121

Mohammad Otrana 73172

Zarqa:

Abdul Karim Al Khashashin 83011

Irbid:

Ahmad Bishtawi 73925

PHARMACIES

Amman:

Al Salam 36730

Ghassan 74497

Al Quds 21370

Zarqa:

Al Salam 5257

Irbid:

Al Maghayeb 2038

TAXIS

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SPORTS

Ipswich bounces back to form, stuns leaders Southampton

LONDON (A.P.) — Ipswich Town, which roared back into championship contention with a 5-2 midweek victory over Southampton, Saturday faces a stern task away to resolute Leeds United.

Ipswich, which has five games in hand over leader Southampton, recovered after a series of defeats that had seen it swamped by Liverpool and knocked out of both the FA Cup and the League Cup.

Alan Brazil, dropped 10 days earlier, was the man who boosted Ipswich's diminishing confidence. He rattled all five goals against Southampton, and without the aid of his injured strike partner Paul Mariner.

Ipswich manager Bobby Robson said: "He must be the best finisher in the country. He was mesmerising."

Brazil, who is forging a new partnership with South African Mich d'Avray in Mariner's absence, will be looking to continue in the same vein against Leeds' uncompromising defenders at Elland

Road.

But while Southampton did not mark tightly at the back, Leeds' hard man Kenny Burns is unlikely to make the same mistake.

Shell-shocked Southampton, meanwhile, will have a chance to recover from Tuesday's mauling with a home first division match against out-of-form West Ham, a team which has recorded only two away victories this season.

Second-placed Manchester United and third-placed Arsenal meet at White Hart Lane in a repeat of last season's FA Cup final.

Arsenal are in championship contention despite averaging less than a goal a game, and United captain Ray Wilkins will not be underestimating the London team.

Arsenal are called 'boring' but what they are really are is superbly organised," said Wilkins. "They are a team who are hard to break down and are always likely to kill you off with a breakaway goal."

One player looking forward to the match is United striker Frank

Stapleton, who was sold by Arsenal during the close season.

Liverpool, currently in superb form, should further boost its championship challenge by recording a home victory against hapless Coventry City. Coventry lost 1-5 at home to Notts County in midweek.

Of the other championship contenders, Swansea is away to Sunderland while Manchester City and Tottenham meet at White Hart Lane in a repeat of last season's FA Cup final.

Sunderland manager Alan Durban, worried about the lack of fight shown by his relegation threatened team, has called for extra effort, but the Roker Park team won't find it easy against a Swindon side stabilised by recent signing Ray Kennedy.

Tottenham manager Keith Burkinshaw has a pleasant problem. His team is playing so well that he cannot find a place for Scotland international striker Steve Archibald, the club's top scorer last season.

Sri Lanka's inaugural cricket test begins

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka's fortunes fluctuated sharply in their inaugural cricket test and they were 183 for eight at the end of the opening day of the five-day match against England Wednesday.

Sri Lanka, granted test status by the International Cricket Conference (ICC) last July, recovered in style after a dismal start only to be rocked by a four-wicket burst from left arm spinner Derek Underwood.

The country's President, Janius Jayawardene, and cricket officials from England and India marked the significant occasion by lighting a traditional coconut oil lamp.

Sri Lanka captain Bandula Warnapura used a special gold coin for the toss but after he won it the island slumped to 34 for four on an easy-paced pitch.

Arjuna Ranatunga, 18, inspired a recovery by hitting 54 and put on 99 for the fifth wicket with Ranjan Madugalle, who was top scorer with an unbeaten 64.

Dispute arises over Taiwan flag, anthem

PEKING (R) — A new problem arose Wednesday over China's participation in the Women's World Softball Championship in Taipei in July when a Chinese sports official said here that the Taiwanese flag and national anthem would not be acceptable to Peking.

An official from the sports and physical cultural mission told reporters that the Taiwanese flag and anthem would be unacceptable. She said that when China joined the International Softball Federation (ISF) last May, it was deci-

ded that the Taiwan Softball Association would be renamed the China Taipei Softball Association and that it would also change its flag and anthem.

Don Porter, American Secretary-General of the ISF, announced in Taipei Tuesday that the Chinese-Taipei Association

would invite a Chinese team to compete in the championship, from July 2 to 11. Earlier there

had been speculation that Taiwan

might forfeit the event rather than invite a Chinese team to Taiwan

for the first time since 1949.

Larry Holmes names alternatives to Cooney

LAS VEGAS (R) — Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion, says he may fight in the interim if his March 15 title bout against number one contender Gerry Cooney is postponed.

Cooney has a sore shoulder muscle and the match seems likely to be put back until May at the earliest.

Holmes said Tuesday he would be disappointed if the multi-million-dollar fight was postponed.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. North deals.

NORTH

♦ 95

♥ AK 93

♦ 963

♦ AK 73

WEST EAST

♦ 10732 ♦ AQ8

♦ 10 ♦ QJ54

♦ 8752 ♦ AJ4

♦ J1042 ♦ 985

SOUTH

♦ KJ64

♦ 8762

♦ KQ10

♦ Q6

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass

2 ♦ Pass 2 NT Pass

4 ♦ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Two of ♦.

One sure trait of a bridge expert is his table presence—the ability to "sniff out" the lie of the cards. South was the Israeli internationalist Shmuel Lev, and the hand was played in the European Championship.

Once the 4-4 heart fit was uncovered, it became very difficult to reach three no trump—the best contract as the cards lie. As a matter of fact, four hearts was the contract at both tables of the Sweden-Israel match, and

the Swedish declarer went down one—he lost two aces and two trump tricks.

Against the Israeli nation, West led a low diamond. East won the ace, cashed the ace of spades and reverted to the jack of diamonds. Declarer won the king and when a trump to the king cashed the ten from West, he suspected that it was a singleton. He had only a slight clue to guide him—East's inordinate hurry to cash the ace of spades suggested that he thought he was looking at enough tricks to defeat the contract, and those tricks could only be in trumps.

Declarer decided to base his play on the odds-against chance that trumps were going to divide 4-1. If the cards lay well, he would be able to nullify East's presumed trump holding. He cashed the queen of diamonds and three high clubs. Next came the king of spades, followed by a spade ruff. Now dummy's last club was led.

A surprised East found that he could make only one trump trick. He was down to the Q-J-5 of trumps. If he ruffed low, declarer would overruff and cash the ace of hearts. Ruffing high would be equally unavailing. East would be left on lead with Q-5 in trumps. That would force him to lead into dummy's K-9 tenace, again limiting him to one trump trick.

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- SPARE PARTS MANAGER: With a minimum experience of 10 years. Candidates for above jobs are requested to mail bio-data, full address and telephone number to:

The Manager
P.O. Box 366
Amman, Jordan.

Candidates chosen for interviews will be informed between Feb. 26 and 28, 1982.

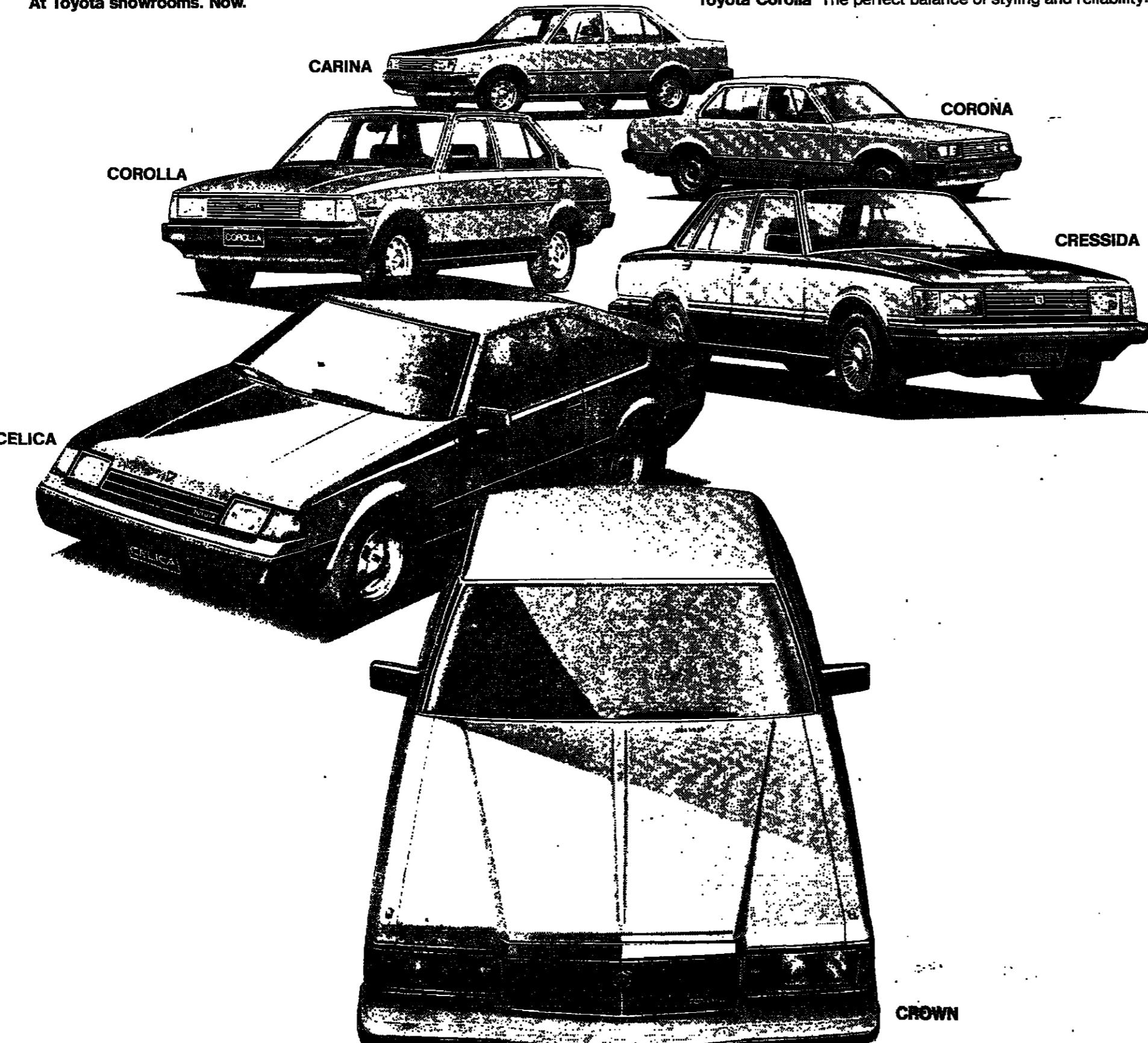
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SMALL BUSINESS SECTION

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

FEATURES

Hollywood changes methods for 1980s

By Ronald Clarke
Reuters

LOS ANGELES — Hollywood, once considered the fading glamour girl of the entertainment industry, is being deluged with millions of big business dollars.

The reason may rest more in television, which gave the cinema box office its biggest battering, than in the cinema, according to film industry analysts.

Studio officials are banking on the rapidly-growing pay television industry, which charges people to watch films on their home television sets, becoming a giant moneymaker.

They also regard video cassettes as a growing sector. "We still don't know whether the market lies in selling or renting cassettes, but one thing is certain — in five years' time there will be a big demand for them," an executive of 20th Century-Fox studio said.

Some industry analysts estimate these two markets will bring in a billion dollars a year by 1985. Film trade unions are insisting their new labour contracts have a clause guaranteeing their members a share of this revenue.

There has been a series of takeovers and reshuffles.

The board of directors of Columbia pictures has approved a takeover offer of \$750 million by the soft drink firm Coca-Cola.

An oil millionaire, Marvin Davis, who had not had a day's film experience, paid \$800 million last June for 20th Century-Fox.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer bought another major studio, United Artists, last July for \$380 million.

Avco Embassy pictures, one of the smaller studios, was sold to television producer Norman Lear and financier Jerry Perenchio this month for \$25 million.

Most people in these studios have welcomed the takeover as a new source of money for their organisations. The chairman of Coca-Cola, Roberto Goizueta, said entertainment was an excellent area for profitable growth.

It is early days, but so far there have been no public complaints of big business tactics curtailing artistic freedom.

Columbia, one of the most profitable studios, has a library of 3,000 films and 10,000 television programmes and these could be a big profit-maker in pay television and cassettes.

Columbia, whose blockbuster hit, *Close Encounters of the Third Kind* enabled the studio to record a record annual profit of \$69 million in September 1978, has had a number of recent box office successes. They include *Kramer vs. Kramer*, starring Dustin Hoffman, *Star Crazy* and *Stripes*.

Although a film producer can make a fortune if he chooses the right subject at the right time for a film, he can just as easily lose a fortune.

Metro-Goldwyn Mayer, whose stock in trade used to be big musicals, bought United Artists after United was saddled with one of Hollywood's biggest financial flops, the \$40-million *Heaven's Gate*.

Once touted as the Gone, with the Wind of Westerns, the film, starring Kris Kristofferson, was savaged by the film critics, re-edited and brought back for a second time.

ond showing. It appeared only briefly before disappearing into the studio vaults.

But United Artists, mainly a financial backer and distributor of films, had the rights to many of the James Bond films and such classics as *Casablanca*, starring Humphrey Bogart — all good sellers for pay

television and cassettes.

Mr. Davis, who has an obsession for privacy which has earned him the nickname the new Howard Hughes, has revealed an extra reason for buying 20th Century-Fox — its 63 acres (25 hectares) of expensive studio space in the centre of Los Angeles.

He said in a newspaper interview he intends to move the film and television stages to a new centre in about two years.

The \$450,000-a-year chief executive, Dennis Stanfill, departed three weeks after Mr. Davis bought the studio. Mr. Davis also named two old friends, former president Gerald Ford and former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger, to the board.

But a 35-year-old former actress, Sherry Lansing, is still film chief and studio officials said the production schedule has not been changed.

A 20th Century-Fox executive, Michael Nolan, said he had been involved in a film which was made in Australia where there were tax incentives. The studio was interested in laying off risk, he said.

A film analysis said an attraction of the film industry, unlike in the

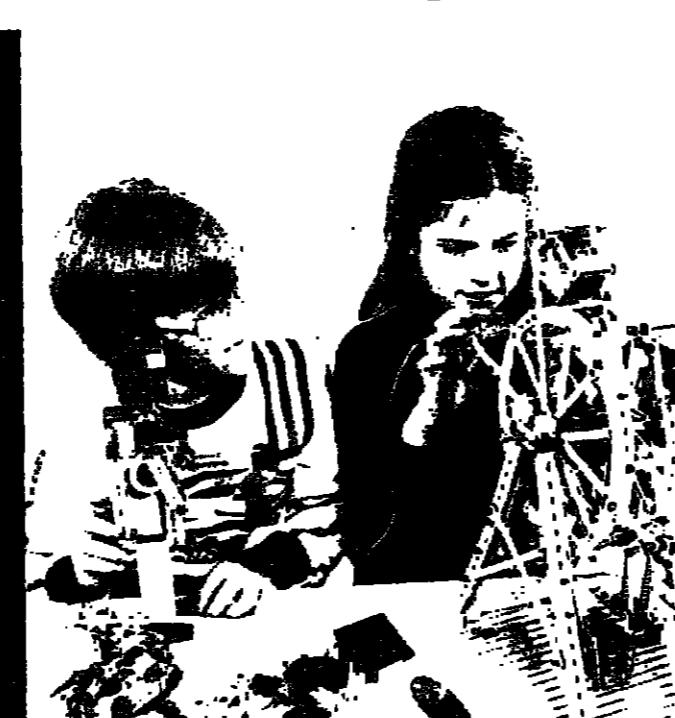
case of a car maker, was that a studio could decide with a wide range how much it would spend on a film.

"You can pay a star three million dollars for making a film or you can go without the star and concentrate on special effects, which will cost you half a million dollars," the analysis said.

Some of the biggest moneymakers of last year, including *Superman II* and *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, relied mainly on effects. Paramount Studio, which distributed *Raiders*, said the film had already taken in more than \$170 million dollars at the box office.

Variety, which reports on the entertainment industry, said the number of tickets sold at U.S. cinema box offices each year has remained in the billion range for the past 20 years — after the initial impact of television.

A difference for girls



MUNICH (INP) — Technical toys help promote equal opportunity for girls. In England the "Equal Opportunity Commission" recently determined that insufficient experience with technical toys is the reason why girls do worse in mathematics and technical subjects. The British have thus demanded that girls be brought into contact with technology at the pre-school age as well as at school later.

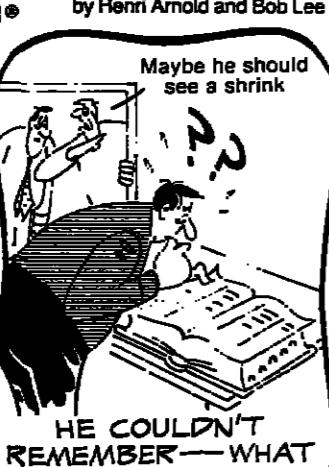
The study showed that girls did about 10 per cent better than boys in a test given to children after visiting a technically oriented exhibition in the German Museum.

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CEPEA



LYMAN

HE COULDN'T REMEMBER — WHAT THIS WORD MEANT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: 

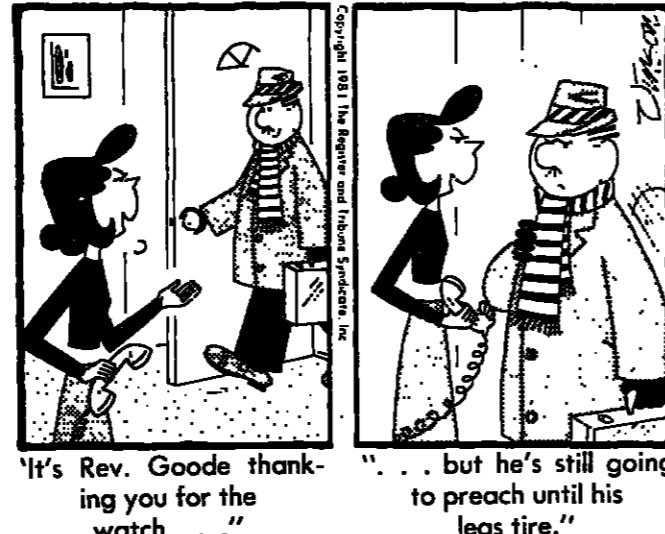
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ELOPE ROBOT STYLUS FECUND

Answer: What life was for the unlucky gardener — NO BED OF ROSES

THE BETTER HALF

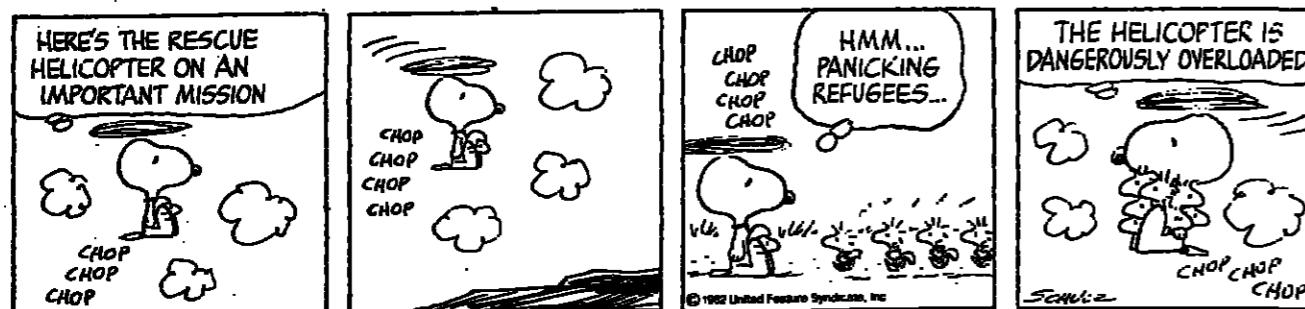
By Vinson



"It's Rev. Goode thanking you for the watch . . ."

". . . but he's still going to preach until his legs tire."

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



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Aqaba Thermal Power Station
Tender No. 3/82
Fuel Oil Storage Tanks

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announces the availability of the Fuel Oil Storage Tanks Island Tender No. 3/82 for the Aqaba Thermal Power Station, as of February 15, 1982, from the consulting engineer offices, and, as of February 20, 1982 from the Jordan Electricity Authority offices.

The tender consists of supply, delivery, erection, testing and commissioning of three heavy fuel oil tanks, each with a capacity of 42699 M, and two fuel oil No. 2 tanks, each with a capacity of 5700 M, required for 2 steam units of 130 MW each.

It is expected that only competent firms, with ample experience in this type of works, will participate in this project.

Documents are available for collection against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 75 or \$225 per set, consisting of two copies, at the following addresses.

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Purchase and Procurement Department
Jabal Amman - Fifth Circle
P.O. Box 2310 Amman, Jordan
Telex No. 21259 JEASAK JO.Chas. T. Main International Inc.
Southeast Tower, Prudential Center
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Telex No. 940598
Telephone No. (617) 262-300

The closing date for receiving proposals will 10 a.m., Saturday April 17, 1982.

THE Daily Crossword By Susan Mindell

ACROSS	26	Before, to poes
1	Not out of this world	27 Fish-eating bird
2	Santa's reindeer	30 Formerly called
3	Letter from a bishop	31 Mend again
4	"...as — that knows his rider"	33 Over-anxious
5	Modern	36 Observe
6	British gun	38 Black: Fr.
7	Be sick	39 Friendly disposition
8	Injured	43 Walks
9	Knot in cotton	47 Eye
10	Dormice of Europe	50 Trevino
11		51 Take as one's own
12		54 MacGraw of movies
13		55 Large number
14		56 Controlling bars
15		58 Card game
16		60 Lodi native
17		61 Beam
18		63 Cloth maker
19		65 Radioactivity device
20		66 Those at a lunch counter
21		67 Plants again
22		68 Gown
23		DOWN
24		1 Act affec-
25		2 Began
26		3 With regard to
27		4 Mediocre mark
28		5 Earth goddess
29		6 Wealthy
30		7 Short sleep
31		8 Famous Italian name
32		9 Coral isle
33		10 Western show
34		11 Copy

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

GIFT	STRIP	DEAR
TOILE	PRONE	INTO
NOEL	THE	NGEL
TIPTOE	CLOSEST	LOA
SLOPE	STOOL	SAY
TISSUE	DEFENDS	WAST
TISSUE	ATILI	CERTAIN
DELL	CRADLES	TA
WIGS	TINSIL	LL
ARDOR	SAGO	POORS
ARK	HERDS	HEPHERD
ELSE	RILE	SIN
SEED	YALE	MAIOS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13					14						15
16						17					
18					19	20					
22							21				
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31					32			33		34	35
38	40	41					36	37	38		
47						48		49			50
51						52	53	54			55
56						57	58	59	60		
61						62		63	64		
65						66					
						67					

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GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to delve into social interests that can inspire you to make improvements in your life. Let good friends know your true aims. Make practical plans for the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get in touch with trusted allies and gain their aid for a plan you have in mind. Strive for happiness in the days ahead.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study new operational methods at work and gain greater benefits in the future. State your goals to influential persons.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good day for expansion where your regular interests are concerned, so take initial steps early.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Fine day for taking care of personal responsibilities. Follow your intuition which is accurate at this time.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Come to a better accord with associates and make changes that can yield better results. Avoid one who is not trustworthy.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good day to expand where business interests are concerned. Don't neglect to handle accumulated duties.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Do something that will show to loved ones that you are truly devoted. Take no chances where your credit is concerned.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Discuss with family members ways to improve conditions at home. A new outlet can bring more success in the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact a person who understands a problem you have and will help you clear it up. Be more active.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Think along more modern lines where finances are concerned and get better results. Make the evening a happy one.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan the future wisely so you can get what you truly want out of life. Go to the right sources

